INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

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Chamber of Commerce Shows Canned Foods Nuclear Display

The N.C.A. exhibit illustrating the nuclear tests of canned foods in Nevada last spring was viewed by approximately 3,000 attending the 44th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., April 30 through May 2.

The exhibit was designed by the N.C.A. Laboratories and Information Division staffs, and had been previously shown at the Vegetable Growers Association of America meeting last December and at the recent N.C.A. Convention in Atlantic City. It consists of a large display board mounted with enlarged group photos of the canned foods samples tested, showing their appearance before and after the blast, along with samples of actual cans, jars and shipping cases that had been exposed. A leaflet entitled *Those Blasted Canned Foods* identifies the various aspects of the tests and gives the fine showing canned foods made.

Showing of the exhibit had been invited by the Chamber, and space was allotted in the Hall of Mirrors of the Chamber's headquarters building in Washington.

Dietetic Journal Reports Canned Foods Performance

The April issue of the *Journal of the American Dietetic Association* reports on the favorable nutrition showing of canned foods that were exposed to the nuclear blast last year at the Nevada Test Site. In an item headed "Effects of A-Blast on Canned Foods," the *Journal* states:

"Analyses by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation of canned foods exposed to atomic blast last spring during tests in Nevada indicate that niacin and riboflavin were completely unaffected in many of the products and sustained only minor losses in others. In canned vegetables and fruits, there was no loss of carotene. Nearly all of the products retained more than 80 percent of their thiamine and over 90 percent of their ascorbic acid."

N.C.A. Compilation of FDA Pesticide Tolerances

N.C.A. has compiled an up-to-date list of FDA pesticide tolerances on fresh fruits and vegetables. The compilation is reproduced beginning on page 195.

Grades for Canned Peaches

Notice is given in the *Federal Register* of May 2 that the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA proposes to revise U. S. standards for grades of canned clingstone and canned freestone peaches.

The major changes in each of these proposals are similar. A style of "mixed pieces of irregular sizes and shapes" would be included, in addition to other styles in which peaches are canned. This style would be limited to U. S. Grade B and lower grades. More detailed requirements than in the current standards are proposed for peaches processed as "solid-pack" without added water or syrup. This type of pack would be confined to large can sizes and to U. S. Grade C and lower grades.

Recommendations for drained weights cover two categories and cover all styles of canned peaches except "whole style." One table of recommendations applies only to drained weight determined immediately after processing; the other applies to drained weights determined at other periods.

Other proposals are intended to improve the quality evaluations for color, uniformity of size and symmetry, defects, and character of fruit and to make these evaluations more objective.

The current U. S. standards for canned peaches have been in effect since July 1, 1942.

Comments on the proposals should be submitted by June 2 to the Chief, Processed Products Standardization and Inspection Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

Senate Hearings To Resume on Wage-Hour Legislation

Senator Douglas (Ill.), chairman of a Senate Labor Subcommittee, has announced that hearings will start May 8 on all bills to amend the federal wage and hour law that are pending before the Committee.

Senator Douglas' statement pointed out that extensive hearings had been held last year and that the present hearings are designed to bring up to date the testimony presented at that time on extending the coverage of the law. His announcement also noted that four additional bills are now before the Committee.

Thus the entire scope of the Fair Labor Standards Act and all proposed amendments to the law are open to testimony by any interested persons.

A summary of wage-hour bills then before the Senate was published in the INFORMATION LETTER of April 9, 1955, page 183.

During the hearings last year the N.C.A. filed a statement expressing the canning industry's position in support of the existing overtime exemptions.

Transport of Migrant Workers

Legislation authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish reasonable requirements for the comfort and safety of migrant workers transported in interstate commerce by motor vehicle was passed by the Senate May 1.

The bill, S. 3391, was introduced by Senators Magnuson (Wash.), chairman, and Bricker (Ohio), ranking minority member, of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The legislation conforms to recommendations of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor.

The bill would not apply to workers transporting their immediate families or to transportation of migrant workers in passenger automobiles or station wagons.

A companion bill, H.R. 9836, is pending before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Haskin Service

The Haskin information service which furnishes questions and answers to about 100 newspapers from coast to coast, has quoted from a new N.C.A. publication in answering an inquiry about canned foods.

The question and answer about canned foods were a part of the column syndicated by the Haskin service on April 10. Following are the question and answer:

"Q. How long will food in cans or jars keep?

"A. According to the National Canners Association, canned foods will keep just as long as nothing happens to the can or jar to make it leak. The best storage for canned foods is in a dry place at moderately cool or cold but not freezing temperatures, away from steam pipes, radiators or kitchen stoves."

The answer given by Haskin is quoted from *Interesting Facts about Canned Foods*, a leaflet issued by the N.C.A. Information Division a few months ago.

Farm Youth Record Mailed

A recording of an interview between William Rockefeller, the 16-year old winner of the national canning crops contest conducted last year by the N.C.A. and the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association, and Deacon Doubleday, the farm program director of Syracuse, N. Y. radio station WSYR, has been mailed to 178 radio farm program directors and USDA extension specialists.

In the interview young Rockefeller tells how he won the first contest and how the contest helped him learn scientific beet growing. Both of the speakers bring out the particulars of this year's contest, conducted as part of the continuing N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations program, and emphasize that it will be a valuable experience for boys and girls who enter the contest.

Canned Foods in Civil Defense

The color slide presentation of the results of nuclear tests of canned foods was shown April 23 to the 20 students of the junior home economics class of Port Clinton High School, Ohio. Arrangements for the showing were made by R. A. Rice of the Northport Cherry Factory, Inc. Pictures and text of the commentary were the joint effort of the N.C.A. Laboratories and the Information Division.

Releases to Broadcasters

How special spring dinners can be created from among the 500 or so canned food items available is the theme of a March 29 release in the "Kitchen-Air" series, mailed to 182 broadcasters with an estimated listening audience of 12 million. The script calls attention to the April issue of *Charm* magazine which contains 10 spring dinner ideas.

Products the canning industry supplies that simplify the housewife's cooking and seasoning problems are featured in an April 24 script on the "Scriptease" series, mailed to 95 broadcasters of women's programs with an estimated listening audience of 4 million.

Both releases are part of the continuing N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations program.

Everywoman's Magazine

The "Vegetable Guide" by Ann Williams-Heller, food editor, and her staff appears in the May issue of *Everywoman's* magazine. Information in the article covers canned, frozen and fresh vegetables with a section devoted to each.

An introduction to the article says, "To tell you all about vegetables, abounding in variety, lovely in their many colors and rich in health-giving properties—that is the purpose of the following comprehensive Vegetable Guide! You'll find practical information on how to buy, store, cook and serve the many tasty vegetables in each of the three main groups—fresh, frozen and canned; and we present also the advantages of each of these groups."

In the section devoted to canned vegetables, a box carries "A Comment From the National Canners Association" by Executive Secretary Carlos Campbell. He said, "Canned vegetables offer consumers convenience because the work of cleaning and preparation has already been done; they provide excellent nourishment because they are picked at their prime and canned within a matter of hours; they can be used at a moment's notice because they require nothing but heating, and they can also fit into the most glamorous meals by judicious seasoning and a little imagination; they offer great variety, and they are always in season—there's never a day of the year when you can't take your pick by reaching up to your pantry shelf." Eight advantages and two disadvantages are presented in another box. Under "How To Buy" a can size chart with contents is given along with the other information.

Some of the 24 recipes are shown in attractive full-page color photographs. Canned foods used in the recipes are pimientos, chili sauce, mushrooms, tomato juice, water chestnuts, bamboo shoots, and consomme madrilene. Many vegetables used might be a choice of fresh, frozen or canned.

New Association Members

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the N.C.A. since March 24, 1956:

ALBERS MILLING COMPANY, 5045 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. *Product*—Horsemeat and gravy. *Officer*—F. W. Hoover, vice president.

ALEUTIAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Unalaska, Alaska. *Product*—Salmon. *Owner*—Jenabe E. Caldwell.

BELFAST CANNING COMPANY, Belfast, Maine. *Product*—Sardines. *Officer*—Calvin L. Stinson, Jr., president.

COAST OYSTER COMPANY, South Bend, Wash. *Products*—Oysters, oyster stew. *Officer*—Verne Hayes, president.

NEW VIENNA PACKING COMPANY, Wilmington, Ohio. *Product*—Cream style corn. *Partner*—William T. Creamer.

STINSON CANNING COMPANY, Birch Harbor, Maine. *Product*—Sardines. *Officer*—Calvin L. Stinson, Jr., president.

Canned Poultry under P. L. 480

The USDA on April 25 announced that the Federal Republic of Germany has submitted a partial list of importers who have been subauthorized to purchase $1.2 million worth of poultry from United States suppliers under Title I of Public Law 480. Terms and conditions of the applicable purchase authorization, No. 31-01, were announced February 24, and March 9 (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 3, page 154). The names of authorized importers are available from the Foreign Trade Programs Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

Asparagus for West Germany

West Germany on April 12 issued a tender announcement permitting the importation of canned asparagus center cuts without tips from the United States. Applications are being received but will not be accepted after June 30. No value limit was announced and no customs clearance limitation date specified. Import licenses will be valid for six months.

Compilation of FDA Pesticide Tolerances on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

In the March 19, 1955, issue of the INFORMATION LETTER there was published a list of tolerances for residues of a number of pesticide chemicals on certain specified fresh fruits and vegetables. These residue tolerances were the result of extensive hearings conducted by the Food and Drug Administration in 1950 and were based on data presented at the hearings. In addition, the regulation issued provided that certain pesticide chemicals were not considered poisonous or deleterious and therefore required no residue tolerance.

Zero tolerances were in effect specified for another list of chemicals in another regulation which provided that no residues of the listed pesticide chemicals should remain on fresh fruits or vegetables as prepared for market. A third group of chemicals was exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when applied to certain growing crops in accordance with good agricultural practice.

Under the Miller amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act procedures were established for setting additional residue tolerances and extending tolerances already established to other fruits and vegetables. This procedure contemplates the filing of petitions with the Food and Drug Administration. Based on a large number of petitions filed many additional residue tolerances have been established and these have been reported in various issues of the INFORMATION LETTER.

In order that all current residue tolerance information may be available in one place a new summary of all tolerances and exemptions has been prepared.

It should be borne in mind, as was pointed out when the regulations were first issued, that these tolerances apply only to fresh fruits and vegetables and no tolerances have been established for processed foods. The procedural regulation under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which was issued on February 4, 1955 (see INFORMATION LETTER of Feb. 12, 1955, page 31) provides, however:

> "Where raw agricultural commodities bearing residues that have been exempted from the requirement of a tolerance, or which are within a tolerance permitted under Section 408 are used, the processed foods will not be considered unsafe within the meaning of section 406 if:
>
> "(1) The poisonous or deleterious pesticide residues have been removed to the extent possible in good manufacturing practice; and
>
> "(2) The concentration of the pesticide in the preserved or processed food when ready to eat is not greater than the tolerance permitted on the raw agricultural commodity."

Thus processors who accept only raw materials that do not contain pesticide chemicals in excess of the established tolerances and effect such removal as will result from ordinary good commercial practice will not have excessive residues in their processed foods.

The safe chemicals for which no residue tolerances are required are sulphur, lime, lime sulphur, sodium carbonate, and sodium polysulfide.

No residues of the following poisonous or deleterious substances are permitted to remain on fresh fruits or vegetables as prepared for market:

Calcium cyanide
Dinitro-O-sec. butyphenol
Dinitro-O-cresol
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate
Hydrocyanic acid
Mercury-containing compounds
Selenium and selenium compounds

Additional zero tolerances have been established for certain crops. These are listed alphabetically under specific pesticides.

The following chemicals are exempt from requirement of a tolerance when applied to growing crops in accordance with good agricultural practice:

Bordeaux mixture, copper acetate, basic copper silicate, copper sulfate basic, copper-zinc chromate, cuprous oxide
Allethrin (allyl analog of cinerin I): beans, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, horseradish, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mushrooms, mustard greens, radish, rutabagas, turnips
N-Octylbicyolo- (2, 2, 1) - 5-heptene-2, 3-dicarboximide
Petroleum oils
Piperonyl butoxide*
N-propyl isome
Pyrethrum and pyrethrins*
Rotenone or derris or cube roots
Ryania
Sabadilla

*Tolerances for these chemicals have been established for certain post-harvest uses. These are listed alphabetically under the pesticide.

In the following table are the residue tolerances established and the fresh fruits or vegetables to which they apply:

Pesticide	*Tolerance in ppm*	*Fruits and vegetables to which tolerance applies*
Aldrin	0.75	Barley straw, oat straw, rice straw, rye straw, wheat straw
	0.25	Apples, apricots, beets (garden), garden beet tops, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, cucumbers, endive (escarole), garlic, grapefruit, kale, kohlrabi, leeks, lemons, lettuce, limes, mustard greens, onions, oranges, peanuts, pears, quinces, rutabagas, salsify tops, shallots, spinach, summer squash, Swiss chard, tangerines, turnips, turnip tops
	0.1	Asparagus, barley grain, beets (sugar), sugar beet tops, cantaloup, carrots, celery, cherries, cranberries, eggplant, grapes, horseradish, mangoes, muskmelons, nectarines, oat grain, parsnips, peaches, peppers, pimentos, pineapple, plums and prunes, potatoes, pumpkins, radishes, rice grain, rye grain, salsify root, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, watermelon, wheat grain, winter squash
	0*	Alfalfa, beans, black-eyed peas, clover, corn grain, corn forage, cowpeas, cowpea hay, grain sorghum grain sorghum forage, lespedeza, peas, pea hay, peanut hay, popcorn, soybeans, soybean hay
Aramite	1	Apples, blueberries, cantaloups, celery, cucumbers, grapefruit, grapes, green beans, lemons, muskmelons, oranges, peaches, pears, plums, raspberries, strawberries, sweet corn (kernels but not forage thereof), tomatoes, watermelons
	0	Alfalfa and soybeans (whole plant)

* A tolerance greater than zero is not required for the use of aldrin on crops in this group according to directions proposed in the petition.

Pesticide	*Tolerance in ppm*	*Fruits and vegetables to which tolerance applies*
Benzene hexachloride (If the gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride, lindane, is used exclusive of other isomers, the tolerance is 10 ppm)	5	Apples, apricots, asparagus, avocados, beans, black-eyed peas, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cherries, citrus fruits, collards, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, grapes, guavas, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mangoes, melons, mustard greens, nectarines, okra, onions, peaches, pears, peas, peppers, pineapple, plums (fresh prunes), pumpkins, quinces, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes
Calcium arsenate	3.5 ppm of combined As_2O_3	Asparagus, beans, blackberries, black-eyed peas, blueberries (huckleberries), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, collards, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, kale, kohlrabi, loganberries, melons, peppers, pumpkins, raspberries, rutabagas, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, tomatoes, turnips
Calcium cyanide	25	Barley, corn, rice, rye, wheat
Captan	29	Apples, apricots, cantaloups, cherries, cucumbers, eggplant, grapefruit, grapes, lemons, limes, mangoes, nectarines, oranges, peaches, pears, peppers, pineapple, plums, prunes, pumpkins, quinces, strawberries, summer squash, tangerines, tomatoes, watermelon, winter squash
Chlordane	0.3	Apples, apricots, beans, beets, blackberries, black-eyed peas, blueberries (huckleberries), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherries, citrus fruits, collards, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, grapes, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, loganberries, melons, nectarines, okra, onions, papaya, peaches, peanuts, pears, peas, peppers, pineapple, plums (fresh prunes), potatoes, quinces, radishes, raspberries, rutabagas, squash, strawberries, summer squash, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips
Chlorobenzilate	5	Apples, cantaloups, lemons, oranges, pears
3-(p-chlorophenyl)-1, 1-dimethylurea (Karmex W)	1	Asparagus, cottonseed, grapes, onions (dry bulbs only), pineapple, spinach, sugarcane
Copper arsenate	3.5 ppm of combined As_2O_3	Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, kohlrabi, tomatoes
DDT	7	Apples, apricots, artichokes, asparagus, avocados, beans, beets, blackberries, black-eyed peas, blueberries (huckleberries), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherries, citrus fruits, collards, corn, cranberries, cucumbers, currants, eggplant, endive (escarole), gooseberries, grapes, guavas, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, loganberries, mangoes, melons, mushrooms, mustard greens, nectarines, okra, onions, papayas, parsnips, peaches, peanuts, pears, peas, peppers, pineapple, plums (fresh prunes), pumpkins, quinces, radishes, raspberries, rhubarb, rutabagas, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes, turnips
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid	5	Apples, citrus fruits, pears, quinces
3-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl) 1,1-Dimethylurea (Karmex DW)	1	Cottonseed, pineapple, potatoes, sugarcane
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol	1	Apples, apricots, beans, blackberries, black-eyed peas, celery, cherries, citrus fruits, grapes, loganberries, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums (fresh prunes) quinces, raspberries, strawberries
Dieldrin	0.75	Barley straw, oat straw, rice straw, rye straw, wheat straw
	0.25	Apples, beets (garden), garden beet tops, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cherries, collards, cucumbers, endive (escarole), grapefruit, kale, kohlrabi, lemons, lettuce, limes, mustard greens, oranges, pears, pineapple, quinces, rutabagas, salsify tops, spinach, summer squash, Swiss chard, tangerines, turnips, turnip tops
	0.1	Apricots, asparagus, barley grain, carrots, cranberries, eggplant, grapes, horseradish, mangoes, nectarines, oat grain, onions, parsnips, peaches, peppers, pimentos, potatoes, plums and prunes, radishes, radish tops, rice grain, rye grain, salsify root, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, wheat grain
	0*	Alfalfa, beans, black-eyed peas, cantaloups, clover, corn grain, corn forage, cowpeas, cowpea hay, grain sorghum, grain sorghum forage, lespedeza, muskmelons, peas, pea hay, popcorn, pumpkins, soybeans, soybean hay, watermelons, winter squash
Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol	1	Citrus fruits
Endrin	0*	Cabbage, cottonseed, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, potatoes, sugar beets, sugar beet tops, summer squash, tomatoes
EPN	0.5	Almonds, cottonseed, pecans, walnuts
	3	Apples, apricots, beans, beets, blackberries, black-eyed peas, cherries, citrus fruits, corn, grapes, lettuce, loganberries, nectarines, olives, peaches, pears, pineapple, plums (fresh prunes), quinces, raspberries, rutabagas, spinach, strawberries, sugar beets (but not sugar beet tops), tomatoes, turnips

* A tolerance greater than zero is not required for the use of dieldrin and endrin on crops in this group according to directions proposed in the petition.

Pesticide	*Tolerance in ppm*	*Fruits and vegetables to which tolerance applies*
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment)	5	Lima beans, strawberries
	10	Asparagus, cauliflower
	25	Cottonseed
	50	Sweet potatoes
	75	Carrots (with or without tops), parsnips
Ferbam	0.1	Almonds
	7	Apples, apricots, asparagus, beans, beets, blackberries, black-eyed peas, blueberries (huckleberries), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherries, collards, corn, cranberries, cucumbers, currants, dates, eggplant, gooseberries, grapes, guavas, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, loganberries, mangoes, melons, mustard greens, nectarines, onions, papayas, peaches, peanuts, pears, peas, peppers, plums (fresh prunes), pumpkins, quinces, radishes, raspberries, rutabagas, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, tomatoes, turnips
Fluorine compounds	7 ppm of combined fluorine	Apples, apricots, beans, beets, blackberries, black-eyed peas, blueberries (huckleberries), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, citrus fruits, collards, corn, cranberries, cucumbers, eggplants, grapes, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, loganberries, melons, mustard greens, nectarines, okra, peaches, peanuts, pears, peas, peppers, plums (fresh prunes), pumpkins, quinces, radishes, raspberries, rutabagas, squash, strawberries, summer squash, tomatoes, turnips
Glyodin (2-heptadecyl glyoxalidine)	5	Apples, blackberries, cherries, loganberries, peaches, pears, quinces, raspberries
Heptachlor	0.1	Alfalfa, beets (including sugar beets), brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, clover, corn, cotton, grass (pasture and range), kohlrabi, onions, peanuts, potatoes, rutabagas (yellow turnips) without tops, sugarcane, sweet clover, sweet potatoes, turnips with tops
Hydrogen cyanide fumigation	25	Almonds, barley, beans (dried), cashews, cocoa beans, corn, peanuts, peas (dried), pecans, popcorn, rice, rye, walnuts, wheat
Lead arsenate	1	Citrus fruits
	7	Apples, apricots, asparagus, avocados, blackberries, blueberries (huckleberries), celery, cherries, cranberries, currants, eggplant, gooseberries, grapes, loganberries, mangoes, nectarines, peaches, pears, peppers, plums (fresh prunes), quinces, raspberries, strawberries, tomatoes
Lindane (gamma isomer of BHC used exclusive of other isomers)	10	Apples, apricots, asparagus, avocados, beans, black-eyed peas, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cherries, citrus fruits, collards, corn, cucumbers, eggplants, grapes, guavas, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mangoes, melons, mushrooms, mustard greens, nectarines, okra, onions, peaches, pears, peas, peppers, pineapple, plums (fresh prunes), pumpkins, quinces, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes
Magnesium arsenate	3.5 of combined As_2O_5	Beans, black-eyed peas
Malathion	8	Alfalfa, apples, apricots, avocados, beans, beets (including tops), blueberries, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cherries, clover, cranberries, cucumbers, dates, eggplant, grapes, kale, lettuce, mangoes, melons, mustard greens, onions (including green onions), passion fruit, peaches, peas, pears, peppers, pineapple, plums, potatoes, prunes, rutabagas, spinach, squash (both summer and winter squash), strawberries, tomatoes, turnips (including tops)
Maneb	0.1	Almonds, potatoes
	7	Apples, beans, carrots (with or without tops or carrot tops), celery, cranberries, cucumbers, eggplant, figs, grapes, melons, onions, peaches, peppers, spinach, summer squash, tomatoes, winter squash
Methoxychlor	14	Apples, apricots, asparagus, beans, beets, blackberries, black-eyed peas, blueberries (huckleberries), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots (with or without tops) or carrot tops, cauliflower, cherries, collards, corn, cranberries, cucumbers, currants, eggplant, gooseberries, grapes, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, loganberries, melons, mushrooms, nectarines, peaches, peanuts, pears, peas, peppers, pineapple, plums (fresh prunes), pumpkins, quinces, radishes, raspberries, rutabagas, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, tomatoes, turnips
	2	Barley, corn, oats, rice, rye, sorghum grain, wheat
	100	Alfalfa, clover, cowpeas, grass for forage, peanut forage, soybean forage
Methyl bromide fumigation	5	Apples, pears, quinces
	20	Eggplants, onions, tomatoes
	30	Beets, rutabagas, turnips
	50	Alfalfa hay, barley, beans, black-eyed peas, cocoa beans, corn, grain sorghum (milo), green beans, lima beans, oats, rice, rye, snap beans, wheat
	75	Potatoes, sweet potatoes
	200	Cottonseed

Pesticide	*Tolerance in ppm*	*Fruits and vegetables to which tolerance applies*
Benzene hexachloride (If the gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride, lindane, is used exclusive of other isomers, the tolerance is 10 ppm)	5	Apples, apricots, asparagus, avocados, beans, black-eyed peas, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cherries, citrus fruits, collards, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, grapes, guavas, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mangoes, melons, mustard greens, nectarines, okra, onions, peaches, pears, peas, peppers, pineapple, plums (fresh prunes), pumpkins, quinces, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes
Calcium arsenate	3.5 ppm of combined As_2O_3	Asparagus, beans, blackberries, black-eyed peas, blueberries (huckleberries), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, collards, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, kale, kohlrabi, loganberries, melons, peppers, pumpkins, raspberries, rutabagas, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, tomatoes, turnips
Calcium cyanide	25	Barley, corn, rice, rye, wheat
Captan	20	Apples, apricots, cantaloups, cherries, cucumbers, eggplant, grapefruit, grapes, lemons, limes, mangoes, nectarines, oranges, peaches, pears, peppers, pineapple, plums, prunes, pumpkins, quinces, strawberries, summer squash, tangerines, tomatoes, watermelon, winter squash
Chlordane	0.3	Apples, apricots, beans, beets, blackberries, black-eyed peas, blueberries (huckleberries), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherries, citrus fruits, collards, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, grapes, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, loganberries, melons, nectarines, okra, onions, papaya, peaches, peanuts, pears, peas, peppers, pineapple, plums (fresh prunes), potatoes, quinces, radishes, raspberries, rutabagas, squash, strawberries, summer squash, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips
Chlorobenzilate	5	Apples, cantaloups, lemons, oranges, pears
3-(p-chlorophenyl)-1, 1-dimethylurea (Karmex W)	1	Asparagus, cottonseed, grapes, onions (dry bulbs only), pineapple, spinach, sugarcane
Copper arsenate	3.5 ppm of combined As_2O_3	Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, kohlrabi, tomatoes
DDT	7	Apples, apricots, artichokes, asparagus, avocados, beans, beets, blackberries, black-eyed peas, blueberries (huckleberries), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherries, citrus fruits, collards, corn, cranberries, cucumbers, currants, eggplant, endive (escarole), gooseberries, grapes, guavas, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, loganberries, mangoes, melons, mushrooms, mustard greens, nectarines, okra, onions, papayas, parsnips, peaches, peanuts, pears, peas, peppers, pineapple, plums (fresh prunes), pumpkins, quinces, radishes, raspberries, rhubarb, rutabagas, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes, turnips
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid	5	Apples, citrus fruits, pears, quinces
3-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl) 1,1-Dimethylurea (Karmex DW)	1	Cottonseed, pineapple, potatoes, sugarcane
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol	1	Apples, apricots, beans, blackberries, black-eyed peas, celery, cherries, citrus fruits, grapes, loganberries, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums (fresh prunes) quinces, raspberries, strawberries
Dieldrin	0.75	Barley straw, oat straw, rice straw, rye straw, wheat straw
	0.25	Apples, beets (garden), garden beet tops, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cherries, collards, cucumbers, endive (escarole), grapefruit, kale, kohlrabi, lemons, lettuce, limes, mustard greens, oranges, pears, pineapple, quinces, rutabagas, salsify tops, spinach, summer squash, Swiss chard, tangerines, turnips, turnip tops
	0.1	Apricots, asparagus, barley grain, carrots, cranberries, eggplant, grapes, horseradish, mangoes, nectarines, oat grain, onions, parsnips, peaches, peppers, pimentos, potatoes, plums and prunes, radishes, radish tops, rice grain, rye grain, salsify root, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, wheat grain
	0*	Alfalfa, beans, black-eyed peas, cantaloups, clover, corn grain, corn forage, cowpeas, cowpea hay, grain sorghum, grain sorghum forage, lespedeza, muskmelons, peas, pea hay, popcorn, pumpkins, soybeans, soybean hay, watermelons, winter squash
Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol	1	Citrus fruits
Endrin	0*	Cabbage, cottonseed, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, potatoes, sugar beets, sugar beet tops, summer squash, tomatoes
EPN	0.5	Almonds, cottonseed, pecans, walnuts
	3	Apples, apricots, beans, beets, blackberries, black-eyed peas, cherries, citrus fruits, corn, grapes, lettuce, loganberries, nectarines, olives, peaches, pears, pineapple, plums (fresh prunes), quinces, raspberries, rutabagas, spinach, strawberries, sugar beets (but not sugar beet tops), tomatoes, turnips

* A tolerance greater than zero is not required for the use of dieldrin and endrin on crops in this group according to directions proposed in the petition.

Pesticide	*Tolerance in ppm*	*Fruits and vegetables to which tolerance applies*
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment)	5	Lima beans, strawberries
	10	Asparagus, cauliflower
	25	Cottonseed
	50	Sweet potatoes
	75	Carrots (with or without tops), parsnips
Ferbam	0.1	Almonds
	7	Apples, apricots, asparagus, beans, beets, blackberries, black-eyed peas, blueberries (huckleberries), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherries, collards, corn, cranberries, cucumbers, currants, dates, eggplant, gooseberries, grapes, guavas, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, loganberries, mangoes, melons, mustard greens, nectarines, onions, papayas, peaches, peanuts, pears, peas, peppers, plums (fresh prunes), pumpkins, quinces, radishes, raspberries, rutabagas, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, tomatoes, turnips
Fluorine compounds	7 ppm of combined fluorine	Apples, apricots, beans, beets, blackberries, black-eyed peas, blueberries (huckleberries), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, citrus fruits, collards, corn, cranberries, cucumbers, eggplants, grapes, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, loganberries, melons, mustard greens, nectarines, okra, peaches, peanuts, pears, peas, peppers, plums (fresh prunes), pumpkins, quinces, radishes, raspberries, rutabagas, squash, strawberries, summer squash, tomatoes, turnips
Glyodin (2-heptadecyl glyoxalidine)	5	Apples, blackberries, cherries, loganberries, peaches, pears, quinces, raspberries
Heptachlor	0.1	Alfalfa, beets (including sugar beets), brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, clover, corn, cotton, grass (pasture and range), kohlrabi, onions, peanuts, potatoes, rutabagas (yellow turnips) without tops, sugarcane, sweet clover, sweet potatoes, turnips with tops
Hydrogen cyanide fumigation	25	Almonds, barley, beans (dried), cashews, cocoa beans, corn, peanuts, peas (dried), pecans, popcorn, rice, rye, walnuts, wheat
Lead arsenate	1	Citrus fruits
	7	Apples, apricots, asparagus, avocados, blackberries, blueberries (huckleberries), celery, cherries, cranberries, currants, eggplant, gooseberries, grapes, loganberries, mangoes, nectarines, peaches, pears, peppers, plums (fresh prunes), quinces, raspberries, strawberries, tomatoes
Lindane (gamma isomer of BHC used exclusive of other isomers)	10	Apples, apricots, asparagus, avocados, beans, black-eyed peas, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cherries, citrus fruits, collards, corn, cucumbers, eggplants, grapes, guavas, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mangoes, melons, mushrooms, mustard greens, nectarines, okra, onions, peaches, pears, peas, peppers, pineapple, plums (fresh prunes), pumpkins, quinces, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes
Magnesium arsenate	3.5 of combined As_2O_3	Beans, black-eyed peas
Malathion	8	Alfalfa, apples, apricots, avocados, beans, beets (including tops), blueberries, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cherries, clover, cranberries, cucumbers, dates, eggplant, grapes, kale, lettuce, mangoes, melons, mustard greens, onions (including green onions), passion fruit, peaches, peas, pears, peppers, pineapple, plums, potatoes, prunes, rutabagas, spinach, squash (both summer and winter squash), strawberries, tomatoes, turnips (including tops)
Maneb	0.1	Almonds, potatoes
	7	Apples, beans, carrots (with or without tops or carrot tops), celery, cranberries, cucumbers, eggplant, figs, grapes, melons, onions, peaches, peppers, spinach, summer squash, tomatoes, winter squash
Methoxychlor	14	Apples, apricots, asparagus, beans, beets, blackberries, black-eyed peas, blueberries (huckleberries), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots (with or without tops) or carrot tops, cauliflower, cherries, collards, corn, cranberries, cucumbers, currants, eggplant, gooseberries, grapes, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, loganberries, melons, mushrooms, nectarines, peaches, peanuts, pears, peas, peppers, pineapple, plums (fresh prunes), pumpkins, quinces, radishes, raspberries, rutabagas, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, tomatoes, turnips
	2	Barley, corn, oats, rice, rye, sorghum grain, wheat
	100	Alfalfa, clover, cowpeas, grass for forage, peanut forage, soybean forage
Methyl bromide fumigation	5	Apples, pears, quinces
	20	Eggplants, onions, tomatoes
	30	Beets, rutabagas, turnips
	50	Alfalfa hay, barley, beans, black-eyed peas, cocoa beans, corn, grain sorghum (milo), green beans, lima beans, oats, rice, rye, snap beans, wheat
	75	Potatoes, sweet potatoes
	200	Cottonseed

Pesticide	*Tolerance in ppm*	*Fruits and vegetables to which tolerance applies*
Naphthalene acetic acid	1	Apples, pears, quinces
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 ppm of nicotine	Apples, apricots, artichokes, asparagus, avocados, beans, beets, blackberries, black-eyed peas, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cherries, citrus fruits, collards, corn, cranberries, cucumbers, currants, eggplant, gooseberries, grapes, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, loganberries, melons, mushrooms, mustard greens, nectarines, okra, onions, parsley, parsnips, peaches, pears, peas, peppers, plums (fresh prunes), pumpkins, quinces, radishes, raspberries, rutabagas, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes, turnips
Ovex	3	Apples, peaches, pears (plums) prunes
	5	Grapefruit, lemons, oranges, tangerine
Parathion (The methyl homologue of parathion, metacide, may replace all or part of the parathion permitted by these tolerances)	1	Alfalfa, apples, apricots, artichokes, avocados, barley, beans, beets, blackberries, black-eyed peas, blueberries (huckleberries), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherries, citrus fruits, clover, collards, corn, corn forage, cranberries, cucumbers, currants, dates, eggplant, endive (escarole), figs, gooseberries, grapes, grass for forage, guavas, hops, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, loganberries, mangoes, melons, mustard greens, nectarines, oats, okra, olives, onions, parsnips, peaches, pea forage, peanuts, pears, pineapple, peas, peppers, plums (fresh prunes), pumpkins, quinces, radishes, raspberries, rutabagas, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes, turnips, vetch, wheat
Phenothiazine	7	Apples, pears, quinces
Phygon	3	Celery, tomatoes
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest application)	20	Barley, buckwheat, corn (including popcorn), rice, rye, wheat
Pyrethrins (post-harvest application)	3	Barley, buckwheat, corn (including popcorn), rice, rye, wheat
SES	2	Asparagus, strawberries
	6	Peanuts, peanut hay, peanut hulls, potatoes
Sodium arsenate	3.5 ppm of combined As_2O_3	Grapes
Sodium o-phenylphenate	10	Citrus citron, grapefruit, kumquats, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines
Sulphenone	8	Apples, peaches, pears
Systox	0.3	Beans
	0.75	Apples, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, muskmelons, oranges, pears, potatoes, strawberries, walnuts
Tartar emetic	3.5 ppm of combined antimony trioxide	Citrus fruits, grapes, onions
TDE	7	Apples, apricots, beans, blackberries, black-eyed peas, blueberries (huckleberries), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, cherries, citrus fruits, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, grapes, kohlrabi, lettuce, loganberries, melons, nectarines, peaches, pears, peas, peppers, plums (fresh prunes), pumpkins, quinces, radishes, raspberries, rutabagas, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes, turnips
Thiram	3	Apples
Toxaphene	7	Apples, apricots, beans, blackberries, black-eyed peas, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, citrus fruits, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, kohlrabi, lettuce, loganberries, nectarines, okra, onions, peaches, peanuts, pears, peas, quinces, radishes, raspberries, strawberries, tomatoes
Zineb	7	Apples, apricots, beans, beets, blackberries, black-eyed peas, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherries, citrus fruits, collards, corn, cranberries, cucumbers, currants, eggplant, endive (escarole), gooseberries, grapes, guavas, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, loganberries, melons, mushrooms, mustard greens, nectarines, onions, parsley, peaches, peanuts, pears, peas, peppers, plums (fresh prunes), pumpkins, quinces, radishes, raspberries, rutabagas, salsify, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes, turnips
Ziram	0.1	Almonds, pecans
	7	Apples, apricots, beans, beets, blackberries, black-eyed peas, blueberries (huckleberries), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherries, collards, cranberries, cucumbers, eggplant, gooseberries, grapes, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, loganberries, melons, nectarines, onions, peaches, peanuts, pears, peas, peppers, pumpkins, quinces, radishes, raspberries, rutabagas, spinach, squash, strawberries, summer squash, tomatoes, turnips

Forthcoming Meetings

May 6-9—Super Market Institute, Annual Convention, Cleveland

May 11-12—Pennsylvania Canners Association, Fifth Annual Sales Clinic, Pocono Manor

May 15—Purdue Industrial Waste Conference, Lafayette, Ind.

May 18-19—NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION, Meeting of Board of Directors, Washington, D. C.

May 28—Tidewater Canners Association of Virginia, Inc., Annual Meeting, Tides Inn, Irvington

June 3-4—Michigan Canners and Freezers Association, Spring Meeting, Park Place Hotel, Traverse City

June 10-14—National Association of Retail Grocers, 57th Annual Convention, Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles

June 10-14—Institute of Food Technologists, Annual Meeting, Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis

June 18-20—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Midyear Meeting, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

June 19-20—Maine Canners Association, Summer Meeting, Lakewood, near Skowhegan

June 20-22—Processed Apples Institute, Annual Convention, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

July 19-20—National Kraut Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Catawba Cliffs Beach Club, Port Clinton, Ohio

July 22-25—National Industrial Stores Association, Annual Convention and Merchandise Show, Hotel Netherlands Plaza, Cincinnati

Aug. 13-15—International Apple Association, Inc., 62d Convention, Atlanta, Ga.

Sept. 28-Oct. 2—American Meat Institute, Golden Anniversary Meeting, Palmer House, Chicago

Oct. 7-10—National Association of Food Chains, Annual Convention, Chicago

Oct. 17-19—National Pickle Packers Association, 63d Annual Meeting, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago

Oct. 24-27—Florida Canners Association, Silver Anniversary Convention, Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood

Nov. 1—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago

Nov. 7-8—Wisconsin Canners Association, 52d Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee

Nov. 8-9—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines

Nov. 12-14—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Annual Convention, New York

Nov. 14-16—Indiana Canners Association, Fall Convention, French Lick Sheraton Hotel, French Lick Springs

Nov. 18-19—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 42d Annual Convention, Yorktowne Hotel, York

Nov. 26-27—Ohio Canners Association, Annual Convention, Hotel Carter, Cleveland

Nov. 29-30—Michigan Canners and Freezers Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids

Dec. 6-7—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Convention, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 13-14—New York State Canners and Freezers Association, 71st Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo

Jan. 24-25—Canners League of California, 34th Annual Fruit and Vegetable Sample Cuttings, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco

Feb. 13-20—NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION 50th Annual Convention, together with C.M.&S.A. and N.F.B.A., Chicago

March 17-20—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, 51st Annual Convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago

March 25-26—Canners League of California, 53d Annual Meeting, Santa Barbara Biltmore, Santa Barbara

Bladeless Potato Digger

A potato-digging, rotating rod, developed to replace the customary digger blade on potato harvesting machinery, has demonstrated superior efficiency in USDA tests. The rotation of the horizontal rod lifts potatoes from the soil onto the apron of the digger or harvester.

Results of preliminary tests with the bladeless digger have aroused the interest of growers and the machinery industry, USDA reports. Two manufacturers are experimenting with their versions of the new digger in Florida, where early potato harvesting is under way.

The bladeless digger feeds potatoes freely and uniformly onto digger or harvester apron, causing little spillout loss. It not only digs potatoes but picks them up from a previously dug row.

Wholesale Distributors' Stocks of Canned Foods

A report on stocks of 23 canned foods in the hands of wholesale distributors on April 1 has been issued by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Vegetables—Distributor stocks of corn amounted to 4.2 million actual cases on April 1, 1956, down 466,000 cases (10 percent) from stocks on hand a year ago. Canned peas, at 3.6 million, and green and wax beans, at 3.4 million, reflected smaller reductions from year-ago levels. Stocks of tomatoes and tomato catsup and chili sauce in distributors hands increased since last April while sauerkraut stocks remained about the same.

Fruits—Most fruits indicated only small changes from year-ago stocks. However, stocks of peaches, at 3.4 million actual cases, were up 276,000 cases (9 percent) and apricots, at 806,000 cases, showed an increase of 164,000 cases (26 percent) over last April. Pineapple stocks at 1.9 million cases were reduced 75,000 cases (4 percent) from a year ago.

Juices—Distributor stocks of tomato juice—at 2.8 million actual cases, the largest volume canned juice—were up 157,000 cases (6 percent) over last year. However, each of the three citrus juices (citrus blend, grapefruit, and orange) as well as pineapple juice indicated lower stocks than a year ago. Stocks of orange juice, at 1.5 million cases, were down 266,000 cases, the largest decrease from a year ago.

Commodity	April 1, 1955	Jan. 1, 1956	April 1, 1956
	(*thousands of actual cases*)		
Vegetables:			
Asparagus	n.a.	779	773
Beans, green and wax	3,450	3,231	3,387
Corn	4,696	4,560	4,230
Peas	3,831	3,620	3,643
Sauerkraut	793	859	796
Spinach	n.a.	658	657
Tomatoes	3,583	4,055	3,743
Catsup and chili sauce	2,147	2,303	2,347
Fruits:			
Apples	n.a.	479	492
Applesauce	1,381	1,227	1,377
Apricots	642	893	806
Cherries, RSP	576	593	599
Fruit cocktail[a]	1,422	1,311	1,397
Grapefruit segments	n.a.	430	511
Peaches	3,102	3,843	3,378
Pears	1,121	1,142	1,144
Pineapple	1,925	1,865	1,850
Juices:			
Citrus blends	615	377	515
Grapefruit	1,236	773	1,047
Orange	1,756	1,024	1,490
Pineapple	1,173	1,051	1,064
Tomato[b]	2,687	2,571	2,844
Fish:			
Maine sardines	331	326	268

n.a.—not available. [a] Includes fruits for salad and mixed fruits (except citrus). [b] Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

Chemical Additives in Food

The bulletin on *The Use of Chemical Additives in Food Processing*, which was issued recently by the Food Protection Committee of the National Research Council, is for sale for $2 a copy and is not available without charge, as had been reported previously.

Poultry Used in Processing

The quantity of poultry used in canning and other processed foods during the first quarter of 1956 totaled 48,662,000 pounds, compared with 43,173,000 pounds used during the corresponding period of 1955, according to a report by the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA.

Shipments of Glass Containers

Shipments of glass containers for food during the first quarter of 1956 have been reported by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

	Jan.-March 1955	1956
	(*thousands of gross*)	
Wide-mouth food (including fruit jars and jelly glasses)	8,124	7,873
Narrow-neck food	2,732	2,871

Status of Legislation

Alaskan fisheries—H. R. 8405, to transfer supervision of Alaskan fish and game from the Interior Department to the Territorial Government, will be the subject of an open hearing by the House Interior Subcommittee on Territories May 4.

Anti-merger legislation—A bill, H. R. 9424, which would require prenotification of certain mergers and permit preliminary injunctions to restrain mergers, was passed by the House April 16 and is pending before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee.

Customs simplification—The Senate Finance Committee is expected to act on House-passed H. R. 6040 after it completes work on social security legislation. Bill would revise the method by which the value of imported merchandise is determined for customs evaluation.

Farm labor housing—H. R. 9600, to provide for amortization deductions with respect to housing facilities for agricultural workers, is pending before the House Ways and Means Committee.

FDA chemical additives—Hearings on bills to regulate the use of chemical additives in food were concluded Feb. 14, but House Committee has not considered subject in executive session.

FDA codification—H. R. 6991, to revise, codify, and enact into law Title 21 of the U. S. Code entitled "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics," was passed by the House and is pending before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee.

FDA imitation food—H. R. 3692, to prohibit the interstate marketing of any "imitation" of a standardized food product, even though the imitation product is plainly labeled as such, is pending before the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Federal fisheries activity — An "Amendment to S. 3275," co-sponsored by 28 Senators, providing for establishment of a U. S. Fisheries Commission, will be considered by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on May 9.

Fisheries education—Hearings on S. 2379, to authorize federal funds for scientific and vocational fisheries education, were concluded by the Senate Fisheries Subcommittee March 26.

Gasoline tax—H. R. 8780, relieving farmers from federal excise tax on fuel used on the farm for farming, was signed by the President and is P. L. 466 (see story, page 191).

Import quotas—H. R. 8954 and other bills to establish an import quota mechanism are pending before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Marketing orders—S. 2933 and H. R. 8384, to bring cranberries for canning under the orders provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act, are pending before the Senate and House Agriculture Committees. No action scheduled, but Senate bill is under consideration by a subcommittee.

Marketing orders—potatoes—H. R. 9484 and S. 3262, to establish a national marketing control including potatoes for canning, were introduced Feb. 22. No action scheduled.

Migrant workers transportation—S. 3391, providing for ICC regulation of interstate transportation of migrant agricultural workers, was passed by the Senate May 1 and is pending before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (see story, page 193).

Negotiated procurement—House-passed H. R. 8710 is pending before the Senate Armed Services Committee. No action scheduled.

OTC—The House Ways and Means Committee on March 29 amended and approved, H. R. 5550, authorizing U. S. participation in OTC.

Poultry inspection—Bills providing for mandatory inspection of poultry and poultry products have been introduced in both houses.

Price supports — Mandatory price supports at 90 percent of parity were killed by President's veto. Compromise soil bank measure is now under consideration.

Robinson-Patman Act—Hearings on H. R. 11 and similar legislation was concluded by the House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee April 26. No further action scheduled.

Statehood—H. R. 2535, to provide statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, was recommitted to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Sugar Act—The conference meetings on H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act, were postponed to give priority to farm bill. No further meetings have been announced.

Trip-leasing—S. 898, to limit the authority of the ICC to regulate the duration of trip leases for carriers of perishable agricultural and fishery products, was passed by the Senate March 28 and will be the subject of public hearings by the House Interstate Transportation Subcommittee May 16-17.

Wage-hour coverage—Senate Labor Subcommittee will open hearings May 8 on all measures to extend coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act. House Labor Committee has scheduled no action.

Waste disposal—The House Ways and Means Committee has taken no action on a number of bills to allow the rapid amortization of waste disposal facilities and treatment works.

Water pollution—S. 890, to amend and extend the Water Pollution Control Act, was passed by the Senate June 17, 1955, and was reported by the House Public Works Committee July 26, 1955, but recommitted. H. R. 9540, a new bill, was approved by a House Public Works Subcommittee May 2.

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